ABSTRACT

A gas-barrier laminate comprising (A) a plastic substrate, (B) an inorganic thin film formed on at least one surface of the plastic substrate (A), and (C) a coating layer formed by applying a coating material on a surface of the inorganic thin film (B), wherein said coating layer (C) contains a polyester-based resin (c1) having a molecular weight of 3000 to 15000 and a polyurethane-based resin (c2) having a molecular weight of 8000 to 30000 at a weight ratio of 5/95 to 95/5, and said gas-barrier laminate has an oxygen permeability of not more than 25 fmol/m^2/s/Pa; and a gas-barrier laminate comprising (A) a plastic substrate, (B) an inorganic thin film formed on at least one surface of the plastic substrate (A), and (C) a coating layer formed by applying a coating material on a surface of the inorganic thin film (B), wherein the gas-barrier laminate exhibits an oxygen permeability of not more than 50 fmol/m^2/s/Pa as measured with respect to a gas-barrier film obtained by laminating an unstretched polypropylene film having a thickness of 60 μm on the coating layer (C) of the gas-barrier laminate after subjecting the gas-barrier film to hydrothermal treatment at 120°C for 30 min, and the coating layer (C) has either (1) a hardness of 0.1 to 0.5 GPa as measured at 23°C in atmospheric air by a nano-indentation hardness testing method, (2) a hardness of 0.03 to 0.5 GPa as measured at 23°C in water by a nano-indentation hardness testing method, or (3) a ratio of number of carbon atoms derived from carboxyl groups to number of carbon atoms

constituting the surface of the coating layer (C) of 0.005 to 0.1.